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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Convention of the clergy having lately paſſed an ordinance, declaring an election of truſtees for the three Pariſhes in this county, to be *null and void*; appears to be ſuch an extraordinary attempt to uſurp an arbitrary power over the religious rights of the people, that I muſt beg leave to publiſh a few particulars relative to their proceedings in that matter.

When the Aſſembly paſſed an act for repealing the incorporating act in eighy-ſeven, it was by that act decreed, that the veſtries of the Proteſtant church throughout this ſtate was diſſolved, and that the people of each Pariſh had a right agreeable to the rules of their ſect, to elect veſtry-men and truſtees to take care of their religious property.

The two gentlemen who had acted as Church Wardens at the time the act paſſed in conjunction with the Miniſter of the Pariſh, gave notice by advertiſement, that the veſtry was diſſolved; and requeſted the pariſhoners to meet at the Town-Hall on Eaſter Monday following to elect another veſtry. The people accordingly met, and after a very fair and orderly poll being taken, the old veſtry was ſhut out to a man, and a new one choſen in, to wit: John Calvert and others. The records being delivered up to the new veſtry, they diſcovered that upwards of four thouſand pounds of the pariſh money was miſſing, and immediately called on the late veſtry to know what had become of it. No ſatisfactory anſwer being given, they were threatened with a proſecution, which alarmed the gentlemen ſo much, that no place ſeemed ſecure but to get within the pale of the church. And in September following met at the Town-Hall with a few of their tools and ſycophants, when they had, what they called, another election, and voting each other in, have ſtiled themſelves truſtees to this day, to wit: John Bouſh and others.—The ſtanding committee having lately called the clergy together, Mr. Calvert was appointed by the veſtry to attend the Convention as a layman, and having laid before them a certificate of his appointment, expected to take his ſeat. But was refuſed becauſe Mr Bouſh was there alſo, and claimed a ſeat as layman from the ſame pariſh, and agreeable to their rules, only one could be admitted; this of courſe occaſioned ſome debate. And it was agreed to take up the matter and ſay which of the two gentlemen ſhould be eligible.

When matters had gone thus far, one of the members propoſed that before they took up the buſineſs, the following reſolution ſhould paſs, "Reſolved, That it is "the opinion of this committee, that all appointments "of truſtees of pariſh property pryor to the ordinance "of the laſt Convention for the appointment of veſtry-"men and truſtees; where ſubſequent appointments "have taken place agreeable to the regulations and di-"rections of the ſaid ordinance, *are null and void*." This reſolve (which can be looked upon in no other than a retroſpective light) having paſſed in the affirmative, put a finiſhing ſtroke to the buſineſs before it was begun, and Mr. Calvert was excluded from a ſeat before they went into the merits of the cauſe, for the certificate of his appointment, and the time of his being elected had been read before the reſolve paſſed. The next reſolution was, that John Bouſh and others, were the right truſtees of Elizabeth river pariſh.

Here is an arbitrary ſtroke of the clergy levelled at the religious rights of the people. A right claimed, held and exerciſed by virtue of the above-mentioned act of Aſſembly; a right the moſt ſacred of all rights on which all our religious concerns depend, and which no man, or ſet of men would attempt to violate but thoſe who would wiſh to be poſſeſſed of arbitrary power.

I am ſorry for the honour of the clergy in general, and the reſpect that is due to ſome worthy characters in particular who attended the Convention as laymen, that the Epiſcopalians of Norfolk county are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proteſting againſt their proceedings; becauſe it appears very clear that the clergy want to carry a high hand. When the above reſolutions declares their ordinances to be paramount to the laws of the land:—And if we tamely give up our rights in this inſtance, there is no knowing what may be the conſequence; for it muſt be agreed on by every good Epiſcopalian, that the moſt wretched ſtate of oppreſſion that a man can be brought to, is to be Prieſt-ridden. And can it be thought right or reaſonable, that twenty-five members (as the ordinance of Convention now directs) ſhould or ought to have direction, and power over the religious rights of all the Epiſcopalians in this country where there is near two hundred pariſhes.

For argument ſake, I would ſuppoſe there had been no meeting of the clergy in eighty-ſeven after the incorporating act was repealed—muſt we have remained without truſtees, and left our religious property expoſed to any who chooſe to injure or deſtroy it. Or I will go farther and ſay, ſuppoſe when the Convention met they had ordained that we ſhould have no truſtees, would we not have a right to object to ſuch a declaration—certainly we ſhould, becauſe the law fixes the right in the people, and when they have exerciſed that right, there is no power on earth that can wreſt it from them.

Upon the return of Mr. Calvert the truſtees and a number of the pariſhoners met and after ſeriouſly conſidering the matter, came to the following reſoluti ns.

Reſolved, That the Epiſcopalians of Elizabeth river pariſh pay no obediance or regard to the ordinances of the late Convention. Becauſe by refuſing them the righ of repreſentation in admitting Mr. Bouſh a ſeat who had only twenty five votes, in preference to Mr. Calvert who had fifty ſeven. They had deprived them of their religious rights and liberties.

Reſolved, That our election for truſtees was good and ſhall remain ſo until Eaſter Monday next, when the time for which they were elected will be expired

Reſolved, That a petition be preſented to the next Aſſembly praying for a redreſs of our grievances, and that laws may be made to ſecure us from the danger that now threatens us from the uſurpations of the *Clergy*

Reſolved, That notice be given to the Epiſcopalians throughout this ſtate, that they may have a watchful eye over their religious rights, and not ſuffer themſelves to be deluded or enſlaved by the artifice or ſubtle cunning of thoſe who call themſelves the head of the church; but to guard particularly againſt the worſt of all tyranny, *Prieſtcraft*.

A LAYMAN.

Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, June 22.

THE reſolve which came down from the Senate, reſpecting the appropriation of the rooms in the federal-hall—was read and concurred.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for eſtabliſhing the department for foreign affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the ſeveral amendments—were read, and the amendments agreed to by the houſe.

Mr. Carrol propoſed a clauſe to limit the duration of the bill; among other reaſons for the motion, Mr. Carroll obſerved, that he conceived the neceſſity of ſuch an officer would ceaſe in a ſhort time, by reaſon of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourſe with European countries; and in the courſe of a very few years all political connexion with thoſe powers will be at an end, which would render the eſtabliſhment a ſuperfluous expence.

Mr. Page ſeconded the motion—and added, that he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen, who were elected only for two years, wiſhing to extend the laws of their enacting to a period beyond the time when the uſe and deſign of ſuch laws ſhould exiſt, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the houſe.

Mr. Ames oppoſed the addition of the clauſe, as it would be unfavourable to the ſtability of government; and was little better than infuſing a permature principle of mortality into the executive department.

Mr. Gerry was in favour of a limitation: He ſuppoſed, that if the expiration of the bill was not provided for, at the preſent time, it would be extremely difficult to effect its reduction, when the officers of this department ſhall have formed connexions with foreign courts; and by means of thoſe connexions, an extenſive ſphere of buſineſs unintereſting to the United States, ſhall be created.

The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Benſon propoſed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully expreſs the ſenſe of the committee, as it reſpected the conſtitutionality of the deciſion which had taken place; The amendment was, to ſtrike out in the ſecond clauſe of the bill, theſe words, "In caſe of vacancy in the ſaid office of Secretary of the United States, for the department of foreign affairs;" and to inſert in lieu thereof the following, "Whenever the ſaid principal officer, ſhall be removed by the Preſident, or a vacancy in any other way ſhall happen."

This produced ſome debate, and the ayes and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows, viz.

Ayes.—Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenburg, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (Maryland) Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth.—Thirty.

Nayes.—Meſſrs. Cadwallader, Coles, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ranſellaer, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker, White.—Eighteen.

It was then moved to ſtrike out theſe words in the firſt clauſe, "removable by the Preſident of the United States."

The principle reaſon aſſigned for ſtriking out theſe words, was, that as the bill now ſtands, it appears to be a grant of power; whereas it was preſumed to be the ſenſe of the committee, that the power was veſted in the Preſident by the Conſtitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point enſued, and the queſtion was finally determined by ayes and nays. Some gentlemen voted in the negative, ſuppoſing that retaining the words would be an additional evidence of the ſenſe of the houſe that the power was veſted in the Preſident.

Ayes.—Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ranſellaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Sumper, Vining, White.—Thirty-one.

Nays.—Meſſrs. Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carrol, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Hartley, Heiſter, Lawrence, Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Seney, Smith, (Maryland) Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth.—Nineteen.

Theſe additional amendments being completed, the bill paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 23.

The committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill for ſecuring to authors and inventors the benefits of their reſpective publications and inventions—which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for—and the engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final conſideration of the bill ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. White propoſed, that the bill ſhould be recommitted to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one ſyſtem formed, which ſhould embrace the whole—This motion after a ſhart diſcuſſion was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for poſtponement, and that the bill ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.—The vote upon this motion paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the Houſe ſhould take into conſideration the amendments to the impoſt-bill, which were yet to be decided—This motion was adopted—And the enacting clauſe as amended by the Senate being read, which is in theſe words, "Be it enacted by the Senate and Repreſentatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher propoſed, that "Houſe of" ſhould be inſerted immediately before Repreſentatives—This motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the Senate had not receded from, was, to ſtrike out the clauſe which makes a diſcrimination in the duty impoſed on diſtilled ſpirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from thoſe with whom no treaties had been formed.—It was moved and ſeconded, that the Houſe ſhould accede to the amendment: This produced an animated debate, in which many new obſervations occurred, and thoſe which had been adduced in the former diſcuſſion, were repeated: The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative—twenty-five being in favour of acceding, and twenty-ſeven againſt it. So the diſcrimination remains as it originally ſtood.

The Houſe then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The engroſſed bill, which was yeſterday ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and read the third time.

On the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs? The ayes and nays were required by one fifth of the members, and were, ayes 20, nays 22.

The houſe then took into conſideration the amendments inſiſted on by the Senate to the bill for laying an impoſt on certain goods, wares and merchandizes, and after refuſing to concur therewith, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the houſe, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Boudinot, Fitzſimons and Madiſon.

The houſe went into committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the war department—after agreeing to ſome amendments, they roſe and reported it as amended.—But the houſe not being ready to go through the amendments, they adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 25,

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the department of war, was gone through: and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the treaſury department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

A conſiderable debate aroſe upon the propriety of making it the duty of the principal officer to digeſt and report plans for the improvement of the revenue, &c.

The words of the bill were altered ſo as to read, digeſt and prepare; after which the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage from the Senate was received, notifying the houſe, that they had appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the houſe on the amendments, which were not concurred in, propoſed to the impoſt and tonnage bill. Adjourned.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) June 14.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, dated May 31, 1789.

"AFTER all, it ſeems, we are not to have a peace with the Creeks. If Mr. M'Gillivray has a policy, it is a deluſive one; its foundation can only be the letters which have been written to him from the Northward, ſtyling him Sovereign, &c. buoying him up with the expectation on his being recognized ſuch by the union. We have been hardly dealt with. If this is not the caſe, he is ſet on by Panton and others, to prevent peace as long as poſſible at any rate: Or, it is ſaid he is going to England on account of the rheumatiſm, and means to mark his departure from his native country with blood."

VIENNA, March 14.

A REPORT was ſpread that the Ruſſians had had a ſkirmiſh in the Ukraine with the Poles, who had loſt 200 men. This report is now confirmed, as our court has received authentic details of it. We are curious to know how Pruſſia will act in conſequence of it.

WARSAW, March 14.

WE learn that 20 Ruſſian deſerters, having reached the frontiers of Poland, put themſelves under the protection of the Poliſh cavalry, and were purſued by ſome Coſſacks, who were oppoſed by the Poles, and a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which the Coſſacks were entirely diſperſed, and loſt 51 men and 5 officers. Couriers have been ſent to Peterſburgh and Berlin to inform them of this event.

March 20. In the 74th and 75th ſeſſions of the Diet it was reſolved upon to write to Prince Potemkin, and to repreſent to him, that, as a vaſſel of the republic, it was wrong in him to receive the Ruſſian troops upon his eſtate of Szmila, in the Ukraine, and that he ought to ſend them out of it.

The national cavalry will be very numerous; all the Captains have received orders to have their companies compleat by the month of May, under pain of being broke.

PARIS, March 30.

A WEEK ago, a youth, about fifteen years old, knocked at one of the Univerſal Colleges, at 11 o'clock at night, and not knowing how to ſpeak French, he was taken out of compaſſion, it being extremely cold, and aſked to eat. He ſeemed very hungry, and after ſuping heartily, he intimated by ſigns he wiſhed to go to reſt. A bed was ſoon procured for him, and the next morning he was ſent to the Princeſs de Poix, by one of her relation's deſire, who happened to live in that College —The Princeſs had him examined by ſeveral perſons ſkilled in all the modern languages, but in vain. He ſeems, however, to articulate a northern language, or dialect; and in his writing, the letters are not unlike thoſe of the Gothic or Runic—What is rather aſtoniſhing, and in ſome meaſure ſuſpicious, is, that he draws pretty well, a proof, no doubt, of his having received a kind of polite education, not unlike ours. By his often pointing to a croſs and a ribbon, it is conjectured that he came into France with ſomebody dignified with an Order. He often points to the head in ſuch circular lines as to make one preſume that in his country they wore turbans. A gentleman, who knows ſixteen languages, could get no ſatisfactory intelligence from the boy, after having talked to him a whole hour. The Princeſs has already clothed him from head to foot, and lets him want for nothing.

April 2. Though every thing is quiet reſpecting political affairs, the dearneſs of bread has given occaſion to very violent tumults in ſome of the ſouthern provinces. At Aix, Marſeilles, and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a great height. The Comte de Montfera, who had rendered himſelf obnoxious to the people, was obliged to retire to his houſe: Here he was purſued and beſieged; and unfortunately firing on the multitude, by which a man was killed, he was at length dragged from his houſe, and *literally torn in pieces* by the populace. The Biſhop of Siſteron narrowly eſcaped with his life, but was ſo ill-treated, that it is ſuppoſed he will not long ſurvive. On the other hand, the Count de Mirabeau (the Wilkes of the people) has been every where conducted in triumph. On his entry into a town where he was elected a Deputy for the Third Eſtate, the windows were let at two guineas, for ſeeing the proceſſion; not only his horſes but the wheels alſo were taken from his carriage, and he was thus carried on the people's ſhoulders.

DUBLIN, April 9.

YESTERDAY Mr. L'Eſtrange, the deputy Serjeant at Arms, who was ſent as Delegate from the Houſe of Commons with the addreſs to the Prince of Wales, arrived in Dublin, with his Royal Highneſs's anſwer, of which the following is a copy:

"*Gentlemen,*

"Being fully convinced of the loyal and affectionate attachment which you have ſhewn to his Majeſty, I ſhall ſay nothing to you in congratulation upon the continuation of his health; and I ſhould do juſtice to the principles upon which you have acted, if I preſumed to recommend to you the ſame honourable duty, loyalty and affection to his perſon and government, which has ſo ſtrongly appeared in all your proceedings: By a perſeverance in this line of unexampled conduct, you will not fail to awaken the ſenſible remembrance of his Majeſty, and you may be aſſured that I can never forget it.

"I ſhall not pay ſo ill a compliment to the Commons of Ireland, as to ſuppoſe that I had not an underſtanding to comprehend the full value of thoſe extraordinary proofs of affection towards me. An honorable heart, animating the warmth of regard towards thoſe to whom it feels obliged, furniſhes the moſt powerful motive for the continuance of thoſe feelings; at the ſame time, that the ſingular liberality with which you have conferred this obligation, reflects the ſame honor upon me as upon yourſelves and is equally entitled to his Majeſty's approbation."

SIR,

"With theſe impreſſions I am happy in taking leave of you, though perſonally I muſt regret your departure; for I ſhould not do juſtice to my feelings, if I did not expreſs the veneration which I bear to your private character. I have had an opportunity of cultivating your acquaintance, and it has added to the high eſteem which I had before entertained for your public merits, both have made you the honorable and reſpecable Delegate and Repreſentative of the body from which you are ſent."

LONDON, March 15.

A LETTER from an Iriſh lady, who has an employment in the king of Spain's houſhold, dated the 17th of November, mentions, that the œconomical ſociety at Madrid, inſtituted about 12 months ago by ſome ladies of the firſt rank, for the purpoſe of encouraging the manufacture and wear of native fabrics, had a meeting on the 23d of October when the higheſt premium, being 50 piſtoles, for the beſt piece of needle or tambour work in ſilk, worſted or mixed ſtuffs, was gived to Maria del Campo, a girl of 13 years old, blind, and ſupported on the foundation of the hoſpital of St. Tereſa, at Toledo, who produced a muſlin handkerchief, whereon was deſcribed in ſhades of different colours the battle of Roncevalles, fought 1209, between the Mooriſh king of Grenada, and the Catholic king of Caſtile. The diſtant mountains, the camps of both armies, and the conflict are wrought in the moſt natural and lively manner by the needle; and the death of the king Abdellah, whom a Spaniſh nobleman ſtrikes from his horſe, is exhibited in a maſterly ſtyle. The firſt idea of this beautiful work was excited in the little blind orphan, by hearing the ſtory read from the romance of Gracias de Pacheco, and as perſons early deprived of ſight, are generally endued with ſtrong intellectual or inward viſion, ſhe conceived the whole as deſcribed, and wrought the names with the ſame facility by the needle as a painter would have drawn them by the pencil. This extraordinary ſempſtreſs was introduced to the Prince and Princeſs of Auſturias, who after admiring the piece, preſented her with a penſion of 100 piſtoles a year.

Mrs. Betenſor, who died a few days ago at her houſe near Riverhead, in Kent, beſides the 30 000l. bequeathed to different charities, as mentioned in the public prints, left behind her a vaſt ſum of money, which in her life time ſhe had not the ſpirit to make uſe of, hardly allowing herſelf and ſervants common neceſſaries. Her executors are, lord Stanhope, lord Amherſt, and Mr. Lambert, to whom ſhe has left 10,000l. each, and to the former her jewels, plate, and houſhold furniture; of plate ſhe had a great quantity.

April 4. The Diet of Warſaw is ſtill in a ſtate of tumult and diſtraction. The King of Poland, who is rather in the Ruſſian intereſt, is the only perſon that keeps moderation within any decent bounds. The Pruſſian party is growing every day more powerful.

Notes and counter notes have paſſed between the Diet and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and the former has once more demanded the inſtant evacuation of the Ruſſian forces.

In Denmark the preparations for war go on with increaſing vigour. The King of Pruſſia is likewiſe every where in motion, and the Turks and the two Imperial powers are ready for opening the campaign the moment the weather will permit; but the roads are ſo bad, and the cold ſtill ſo intenſe in thoſe parts, that nothing like real action can yet be attempted. On the whole there is not the leaſt appearance of peace on the tapis.

April 7. Yeſterday a gentleman on 'Change gave 100 guineas to receive a guinea a day, until England be engaged in a war with any power whatever.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 6th ult. ſay, that the armaments going forward for ſome time in the ports of Spain are more conſiderable than uſual in times of peace, but the people as yet know nothing of the motive or their deſtination. The officers in the marine department of the Admiralty of Carthagena have received orders to repair immediately to that port, where four ſhips of the line and ſome frigates are equipping. This ſquadron, which will very ſoon put to ſea, to exerciſe the young mariners, will be commanded by Don Felix de Toxada. An eighty gun ſhip, on board which ſeveral officers are to embark, is preparing to ſail from Cadiz. It is report alſo, that ſome of the troops in South-America will return to Spain. Theſe extraordinary movements prove that the Court is determined to be prepared for eventual circumſtances.

April 18. An arch wag ſeeing one of of city aſſociation in uniform, with a crape round his arm (being in mourning) told a countryman who aſked the meaning of it, that it was worn in order that he might know his right-hand from his left in caſe he ſhould be deſired to face to the right, the day the King goes to St. Paul's

April 25. It is believed at Conſtantinople, that it was the prevalence of Britiſh intereſt that induced the vizar to break with Ruſſia. Full of this opinion, the mob aſſembled lately in a great body about the houſe of ſir Robert Ainſley, (our miniſter at the Port) and attacked it with ſo much fury, that it was with great difficulty his Excellency eſcaped with his life.

It is certain that at Conſtantinople the preſent war, in which the Porte is engaged, is highly unpopular. As a proof of this, the mob, driven to madneſs by the news of the fall of Oczakow, and the dreadful ſlaughter of the Turks, ran in crowds to the palace of the Grand Vizier, which they ſet on fire, and reduced to aſhes.

The gallant ſervices of this great officer, during the late campaign, could not make his countrymen forget that it was through his influence that the Divan was prevailed upon to declare war againſt Ruſſia.

April 27. By the lateſt advices from Conſtantinople, dated the 8th of March, The Turks are making great preparations for war; they have purchaſed the following ſhips ſent from England for ſale:

The Count de Nord (a fine frigate, formerly called the Oiſeau, and taken from the French laſt war) the Sybille, and the Camela.

Trial of WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*

Saturday laſt the Great Court in Weſtminſter-Hall, was not convened till one o'clock, the Commons having not made a Houſe much before that hour. As ſoon as the uſual ceremonies had been obſerved, the Lord Chancelor directed the managers for the Commons to proceed with their charges. Mr. Burke then came forward and ſpoke for upwards of three hours on the charge reſpecting Preſents, after which their Lordſhips adjourned to the upper chamber of Parliament, and the Houſe being reſumed, the Marquis of Stafford moved, "That this Houſe will proceed further on the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. on Thurſday next." It was then ordered, that a meſſage be ſent to the Houſe of Commons to acquaint them therewith.

April 28. From the beſt authority, we learn that the reſolution of diſſolving parliament, is given up for the preſent.

A meſſage is to be ſent from his majeſty in a few days, ſignifying his intention of viſiting his German dominions, and deſiring the lords and commons to provide for the ſafety of the kingdom in that event.

Her majeſty has ſignified her determination to accompany the king.

Their Majeſty's intend to pay a viſit to the king of Pruſſia at Berlin.

His Majeſty's demeanour in the proceſſion, and at the cathedral, was the genuine effect of thoſe ſentiments of piety and devotion, with which his mind was ſuitably impreſſed on that moſt ſolemn occaſion.

The weak ſtate of his ſpirits made it apparent, however, that adminiſtration ought to have deferred this fatiguing ceremony until his majeſty had acquired greater ſtrength.

The inſinuations in ſome morning prints, that his majeſty's grave and ſerious deportment proceeded from an inſenſibility to the affectionate gratulations of his people, is the moſt wicked and proffligate attempt to injure the character of the father of his people, that we have ever witneſſed.

There is an unaccountable coolneſs ſubſiſting at the preſent between the Empreſs and the Engliſh officers in the Ruſſian navy. It is ſuppoſed that many of them will reſign, and join the Swede or the Turk.

Since the death of their patron, Admiral Greig, they have been much neglected.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 16.

SATURDAY being the laſt day of the Surry Aſſize Court, Arnaud Beſſier, a foreigner, who had been previouſly convicted of ſtealing and clandeſtinely carrying off this iſland a negro man ſlave named Iſaac, the property of Nathaniel Phillips, Eſq; was put to the bar and received ſentence of death. His Honor the Chief Juſtice, who preſided upon this awful and melancholy occaſion, was much affected: He addreſſed the criminal in the moſt moving and ſolemn manner, and warned him to looſe no time in making preparations for the other world, as he could not flatter him with the ſmalleſt hopes of mercy in this. The unhappy man, when the awful ſentence was repeated to him in French, wrung his hands in an extacy of grief and deſpair, and uttered the moſt piteous lamentations. He was taken from the bar in a ſituation not to be deſcribed, and reconveyed to priſon. A petition from the criminal, praying his Majeſty's mercy, with a recommendation from the gentlemen who compoſed the jury, was preſented to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor on Monday laſt.

BOSTON, June 8.

AN action of debt, on the *lately-enacted* law of Maſſachuſetts prohibiting the African trade, is commenced by William Gordon, Eſq; of Bedford, at the inferior court to be holden in the county of Briſtol, in this ſtate, on the 9th day of September next, againſt Caleb Gardner, of Newport, and Nathaniel Briggs, of Tiverton, owners, and John Stanton, of ſaid Newport (Rhode-Iſland) Captain of the Brigantine Hope, lately returned into one of the ports of this ſtate, from diſcharging a cargo of the wretched inhabitants of Africa in the Weſt-Indies.

CHARLESTON, June 8.

A LONDON paper ſays, "During the late froſt, one of the preachers at the Tabernacle thus addreſſed metaphorically his congregation: "Ye are all frozen with ſin! may the Lord thaw the ice of your iniquities!--May the froſt of your tranſgreſſions be broken!--Methinks I hear the ice crack within ye!--Aye crack!--But what ſays my thermometer of grace? My weather glaſs of pity?---Why, that there will be no thaw till ye pray fervently for it: Pray then with fervour, till the ice ſoften, and your ſins melt away like a ſnow ball in the ſun."

WILMINGTON, June 20.

A FEW weeks ago, the opperation for the ſtrangurated hernia, or rupture, was ſucceſsfully performed on a ſervant man of Mr. Solomon Herſey, living on Redclay creek, by Doctors Capellee and Smith. The perſon within ten days was able to walk about, and is now recovered. As it is a complaint that many fall a ſacrifice to, for want of timely aſſiſtance, through a dread of the operation, and from an idea of the great riſque attending it, owing to its being ſeldom performed in this part of the country, it is thought it might be of public utility to have it known, as an encouragement to others in a ſimilar ſituation, who can have no chance of life in any other way than by ſubmitting to the operation.

HUDSON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman living on Lake Champlain, to his friend in this city, dated May 9.

"IT is almoſt impoſſible to deſcribe the extreme diſtreſs ſurrounding the people here. No bread or proviſion of any kind. The ſcene is truly painful. The common ſuſtenance of the women and children has been tadpoles boiled in water, and pea ſtraw, which they ſwallowed until they began to ſwell in the glands of the throat; when fiſh came to their relief, which they ſimply boiled in water, without ſalt or bread, which brought on dyſenteries. Some have died, and many are ſick. I was without bread fourteen days, and obliged to live on my ſeed potatoes."

FREDERICK, June 17.

AN extraordinary accident happened in this neighbourhood, ſome little time ago; a negro boy of not more than eight years old, having received a ſlight correction from his maſter Mr Alexander Ogle, in revenge, put a young child of Mr. Ogle's into the fire, from which it was timely ſnatched, and having received ſome further chaſtiſement, he took an opportunity of cutting the child's throat, but the knife proving dull, the wind-pipe was not injured, and the child is now in a fair way to recover.

Laſt week a perſon paſſed through this town, on his way from Kentucky, who informs us that on the 22d of May laſt, he and eleven perſons more in company at the diſtance of four days journey from the Crab-Orchards, in the Wilderneſs, were fired upon by a party of Indians; five of the company were killed, the reſt made their eſcape, but loſt all their horſes except two. A

young men of the name of Funk from Funk's town, another of the name of Lewis Myers from Pipe-Creek, and a Mr. Blayer from near Harper's Ferry were among the unfortunate victims. As this fact is to be depended on, it induces us to credit the many various reports that have been lately so much circulated respecting the horrid murders and depredations committed by the Indians, upon the frontiers, and makes humanity shudder at the idea of the bloody consequences which must ensue from a war with those barbarians.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

THE FOURTH of July (says a correspondent) has hitherto been celebrated in a manner but little honourable to the United States. Our correspondent does not object to the pleasures of the table, used in moderation, being part of the entertainment of the anniversary of our independence; but he proposes that the dinner should always be introduced by an oration, a sermon, or an appeal to heaven, in order to inform the rising generation of the deliverances which has been wrought for our country In the oration or sermon, the names of the principal persons who have been instrumental in the establishment of our liberties, should be mentioned After this, the declaration of Independence should be read. Odes suitable to the day, should be repeated, or sung after dinner. The toasts (if any are given) should be few in number, and that disgusting uniformity which has hitherto characterised them, should by all means be avoided. An entertainment thus conducted, will be the entertainment of MEN, and not of beasts or Indians.

June 26. The scarcity of provisions in Canada, and in the back parts of New-York and Pennsylvania, mentioned in some of our late papers, is owing chiefly to accidental causes. In Canada, the royal issues of provisions to the loyalists have ceased, before the persons fed by them had began to work; and in the new counties of New York and Pennsylvania the accession of settlers has been so great, as to be beyond the supplies in provisions of those young countries. The scarcity is therefore both local and accidental. It is expected, that it will be wholly prevented next year in the new lands of New-York and Pennsylvania, by magazines of provisions being provided in the winter, for the accommodation of new settlers, as well as by the increase of the farms which are now under cultivation, on the East Branch of the Susquehannah.

By a vessel just arrived in this port from New Orleans, we learn, that flour sells at that place, at the rate of twenty dollars per barrel.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 19.

"I wish that the Constitution had expressed as much homage to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, as the President has done in his first speech. The *Petit Maitres*, who call themselves Legislators, and attempt to found a government on any other, than an eternal basis of morals and religion, deserve as much of our pity, as *can consist* with contempt."

RICHMOND, July 9.

THE Marquis de la Fayette, is elected to represent the Noblesse of Riom, at the Etats Generaux of France, which met in Paris the 28th of last April.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 24.

"Last evening Major Butler of the Senate, and Mr. Huger of the House of Representatives, rode out in a chair. The horse took fright and ran off with them. Major Butler is much hurt, and poor Huger had his leg broken in such a manner that his life is despaired of."

The indisposition of our beloved PRESIDENT took its rise from an abscess in the thigh, which brought on a considerable degree of fever—We are happy in being able to assure our readers from good authority, that his fever had abated yesterday morning, and that the tumour was in a fair way of being speedily removed.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 29.

"Our beloved President is able to leave his room, and will attend the levee to-morrow.

"As the mail will be closed in a few moments, I have but just time to inform you, that on Saturday the impost bill passed the Senate, and that it will this day be handed to the President."

Several persons from the Western Territory have lately passed through Winchester. They informed of an intoxicated party of Indians having decoyed some persons, lately passing down the Ohio in a boat, to the shore, under assurances of friendship, and then barbarously putting them all to the tomahawk.

A Dublin newspaper of the 17th of March, mentions that a vessel had been lost near the Maiden Rock, near Larne, and that all on board perished. It was apprehended she was from America, several barrels of apples and billets of hickory-wood having drifted on shore.

On the 26th of April the Jenny, arrived at New-York from Canton, spoke the ship General Washington, Capt. Donnison of Rhode-Island, from China, in lat. 20, 51, and long. 2, west from London, all well, having on board as passengers, Samuel Shaw, Esquire, American Consul, Messrs. Dowse and Ward, merchants, of New-Port, bound to the West-India islands, and to stop first at St. Helena, for water.

The ship John and Jane, Capt. Stranock, arrived in Patuxent (Maryland) spoke the 6th of June, the Bowman, Capt. Butler, from Virginia, in lat. 36, 10, and long 64, 12, bound to London, out 6 days, all well.

The Cyrus, Captain Harrison, and the Success, Captain Flinn, from Virginia, and the Mary, Captain Lemon, from Massachusetts, arrived at Liverpool about the 23d of April last.

On Saturday last, being the 4th of July, a respectable body of Gentlemen of this City, assembled about a mile from town (where an excellent barbacue was provided) to celebrate the Anniversary of that glorious day which spoke America into Empire. At sun-rise the Union flag of America was displayed to the discharge of cannon—After dinner the following Patriotic Toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of 13 cannon.

1st. The auspicious 4th of July, 1776.
2d. The United States.
3d. The President and Members of both Houses of Congress.
4th. Virginia—May she make the best use of the advantages Heaven has given her
5th. Lewis the XVIth, and the People of France.
6th. The Governor and Members of the Executive and Legislature of Virginia.
7th. The memory of those departed heroes who died to establish the liberty and independence of their country.
8th. The powers of Europe in alliance with America.
9th May our agriculture, navigation and manufactures flourish under the auspices of the Federal Government.
10th. May justice and order from the pillars of the American Government.
11th. May the citizens of America shew as much wisdom in preserving their liberties, as they have shewn fortitude in defending them.
12th. May the Union of America be as immortal as the memory of her heroes
13th May the wisdom of the non-adopting States, soon complete that Union which constitutes the strength and safety of America.

*** *The Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the respective parishes by the Printer hereof.*

††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for sale. Inquire of the Printer.*

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Lucretia, Tyre, Greenock.
Snow Le Omie, Bouchan, Port-au-Prince.
Schooner Shilela, Keown, New-York.
Two Sisters, Yallowley, North-Carolina.
Collector, Brace, Boston.
Abby, Hooky, Guadaloupe.
Sloop Eagle, Butler, New-York.
Sally, Woglom, ditto.
Charity, Cole, ditto.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Active, Powell, Liverpool
Betsey, M'Cunn, Port-Glasgow
John, Boushnell, Havre-de-Grace.
Brig Betsey, Boush, Port-au-Prince.
Abby. Braithwaite, London.
Schooner Susanna, Cluverius, New-York.
Sloop Sally, Lace, Boston.
Polly, Webb, George-Town.
Dave, Hansford, New York.
Chance, Parlee, ditto.
Richmond, Seguine, ditto.
William, Seguine, ditto.
Endeavour, Holmes, Boston.
Larke Roath, New London.
Dolphin, Winant, New-York.
Fanny, Wallace, ditto.
Two Sisters, Barrett, Port au-Prince.

Advertisement.

THE impracticability of collecting small debts, the difficulties which we have experienced in consequence thereof, and the duty which we owe to ourselves, and to our families, having obliged us to unite in a solemn engagement, and to bind ourselves, as men of honour, and as we now do, each to the others, to undertake no prosecution, suit or defence, or any other business whatsoever, at law or in equity, in the county court of Henrico, or court of hustings for the city of Richmond, unless our fees shall be actually paid, in money or produce, before, or at the time of engaging us, except in the cases of executors or administrators in whose business, we may be generally retained, and of merchants. We the subscribers therefore, subjecting ourselves respectively, to a rigid and unequivocal adherence to our said engagement, do hereby notify to all whom it may concern, that no application hereafter made to either of us, in our professional character, will be, in any instance (except those already mentioned) attended to, unless preceeded by, or accompanied with, the legal fee.

WILLIAM DUVAL.
ANDREW RONALD.
WILLIAM POPE.
CHARLES HAY.
CHARLES COPLAND.
WILLIAM MARSHALL.
REUBIN AUSTIN.
ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND, Jun.
SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

RICHMOND, July 7, 1789.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Josiah Granbery, will be exposed to public Sale, for ready money on Tuesday the 14th day of July next, in the town of Suffolk.

THAT COMMODIOUS

HOUSE,

THE CASTLE INN,

With the LOTS adjoining, lately occupied by THOMAS GRANBERY.

ELISHA & D. COPELAND.

TAKEN up in Chesterfield county, near the court-house, a bay MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, hanging mane and switch tail, a scar on her back occasioned by the saddle, shod before, and paces slow. Posted and appraised to ten pounds.

OBADIAH HATCHER.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a General Court held in Richmond the 24th day of June 1789.

An allotment of the Judges to the respective District Courts at the next succeeding terms thereof, being returned to this Court, is ordered to be recorded, and is in the words following, to wit:

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court have pursuant to the act of General Assembly, entitled "An act establishing District Courts, and for regulating the General Court" allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follows; Richard Cary and Cuthbert Bullitt, Esqrs; to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Dumfries districts; John Tyler and James Henry, Esquires, to the districts of Prince-Edward Courthouse, New-London, Washington Courthouse or Montgomery Courthouse, and Lewisburg in the county of Greenbrier or Botetourt Courthouse; James Mercer and Richard Parker, Esquires, to the districts of Winchester and Monongalia Courthouse; Henry Tazewell and Joseph Prentis, Esquires, to the districts of Northumberland Courthouse, King & Queen Courthouse, Williamsburg and Accomack Courthouse; Saint George Tucker and Edmund Winston, Esquires, to the districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick Courthouse and Suffolk at the next succeeding terms thereof. Witness our hands and seals this 24th day of June 1789.

JAMES MERCER, (L. S.)
S. G. TUCKER, (L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER, (L. S.)
RICHARD CARY, (L. S.)
JOHN TYLER (L. S.)
CUTHBERT BULLITT, (L. S.)

(A Copy) Teste, J. BROWN, C. G. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a General Court held in Richmond the 25th day of June 1789.

Ordered, That no appeal heretofore prayed to this Court, be docketed by the clerk, unless the record be lodged in his office before the first day of the next November term.

(A Copy) Teste, J. BROWN, C. G. C.

In a conference of the Judges of the General Court in June, 1789, the following rule was agreed to in order to settle the practice with respect to the docketing of appeals granted to the District Courts, to wit:

THAT the clerks of the said District Courts do not docket any appeal received after the last day of the term to which the appeal is returnable, without the leave of the court; and that all appeals not docketed during the next succeeding term shall stand dismissed, and the clerks may grant certificates accordingly.

Published by order of the Judges.

J. BROWN.

JAMES CITY, July 2, 1789.

CAME to my house the 25th of June, a negro man who said he belonged to Mr. Hatcher, merchant, of Manchester, and brought a sorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white above the fetlock, about 14 or 15 years old. As I have not heard of the negro since, I expect the horse to be stolen, the owner may have him by proving his property, and paying charges Apply to

ALEXANDER W. GREEN.

TAKEN up at Chepokes, in Surry county, a dark bay HORSE, with hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock, W. H. in a piece, and is adjudged to be 18 years old. Posted and appraised to 30s.—Also a red COW with a motley face, marked with a swallow fork and under-keel in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, she has by her side, a red Calf with a white face, which said cow and calf has been posted and apraised to two pounds ten shillings.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Jun.

JUNE 2, 1789.

STRAYED or stolen from Mrs. Rourn's plantation, in Louisa county, near Col. John Syme's springs, on Friday the 22d of May last, a likely bay HORSE, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 9 years old, with a hanging main and long tail, not branded, has some saddle spots on his back, one of his fore feet white, also one of his hind feet, a small star in his forehead, and a white spot on the near side of his neck near the shoulder; paces, trots, and gallops very well. Any person that will deliver the horse to me, or give such information so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of forty shillings, and if stolen, upon conviction of the thief, five pounds.

GEORGE BOURN.

THE Subscribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamsburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not less than five years; and that they will receive subscriptions for any sum not less then £. 12 10. Any two subscribers to the amount of £. 12. 10 each, shall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of persons, who can weave fustins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Chesterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

POET's CORNER.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

The COKK RUMP.

A FRAGMENT.

YE gay nymphs of faſhion, whoſe fair cheeks diſcloſe
Freſh dew from Olympus, new milk from the roſe,
Who the poiſe of your heads, wrap'd in feathers light work,
Keep in juſt equilibre with bottoms of Cork,
Go on, and by dint of invention impart
To poor helpleſs nature, the triumphs of art
Should Ranelagh lure to the gay magick round,
Where the pleaſures of life in a circle are found,
Where crouds ſtill intrude, and where ſtrangers will come,
'Tis but fair with a ſhield to encircle the b—m;
Leſt ſome youth loſt in tranſport ſhould helpleſs remain,
On the rump of fair Hebe, trip'd up by her train.
When fancy invites you, or ſols brighter blaze
To the boſom of Thames, where the ſwan proudly plays;
Should ſome dire miſhap overſet the light boat.
Have a care of your heads, for your fiddles muſt float
* No more let the artiſt give way to his ire,
Or ſadly repine who ſet Etna on fire.
Kind faſhion preſents him a much nobler work,
By the ladies fair bottoms to model his cork.
Go on, lovely fair, take the ton as it comes,
Still heighten your head dreſs, and ſpread out your b—ms,
Nor grant, ſhould the queſtion be aſk'd, explanation,
† On a broad bottom ſtand the affairs of the nation;
Without it the buſineſs of life were a farce,
Go on then to conqueſt deciſive as Mars.

Oxford, July 6. CLIO.

* The celebrated Artiſt, who entertained the Public with a cork model of Mount Etna, but unfortunately ſet fire to the burning mountain, and to the room that contained it.

† A broad bottom had long been talked of in the Houſe of Commons for the affairs of the nation; it is preſumed, from the fixed ſtate of the voters, it has at length been found.

Written extempore by a Gentleman in diſtreſs.—On Virtue.

COME Virtue with thy pure delights attend,
Thou ſweet Companion and unerring Friend;
In my fond boſom dwell ſupremely great;
There reſt ſecure; and what thy laws dictate
May I obſerve, and ever keep in view,
Thy lovely image and perfection too;
And when the raging tumults of my breaſt,
Diſtract my ſoul and break its wonted reſt;
Thy gentle mandate ſhall command to peace,
When Virtue bids;—the jarring paſſions ceaſe.

Richmond, June 27, 1789.

Inſtance of Conjugal Good Nature in a QUEEN *of* FRANCE.

MARGARET DE VALOIS, wife of Henry IV. gives the following relation in her Memoirs, concerning one of her huſband's miſtreſſes: "She lay in the Maid of Honor's chamber, and her pains coming on her at day-break, ſhe ſent for my phyſician, and begged of him immediately to acquaint the King my huſband with her condition, which he did. It was our cuſtom to lie in different beds, though in the ſame room. This news made him very uneaſy, being at a loſs what to do; at length, he determined to own the whole matter to me, and to beg of me to aſſiſt her, being ſure that notwithſtanding what had happened, he would always find me ready to comply with any thing that was agreable to him. He drew my curtain, and ſaid to me, Honey, I have concealed ſomething from you, which now I muſt acquaint you with; excuſe me, I deſire you, and forget what I have ſaid to you on this head; but oblige me ſo far as to get up immediately to aſſiſt Foſſueſe, who is very ill: you know the love I have for her; I beg you would oblige me.—I anſwered that I would, and take as much care of her as if ſhe was my own daughter: in the mean time it would would be adviſeable for him to go a hunting, and take all his attendants with him, that it might be the better huſhed up. I had her quickly put in a by-room recommending to my phyſicians, and ſome women, to be very careful of her. The child proved only a daughter, and that ſtill-born.—The King, finding on his return that I was gone to bed again, as indeed I was extremely tired with riſing ſo early, and the pains I had taken about Foſſueſe, deſired me to get up again and go and ſee her: I told him all was happily over, and that if I went to her, it would rather tend to diſcover than conceal the matter.—He ſeemed extremely angry; and this alſo vexed me not a little, as what I had done in the morning ſeemed to deſerve a very different return."

Advice from a Father to his Son, on his ſending him to the Univerſity.

SON, you are going into the wide world. Every ſtep you take is attended with danger, and requires caution. My eye is upon you no longer: and the vigilence of governors, and the care of tutors cannot follow you every where.—Few will have concern or affection enough to adviſe you faithfully. Your conduct muſt be a good deal regulated by your own reflections. The only ſecure paths are thoſe of religion and virtue in which it will not be difficult for you to walk if you live agreeably to that ſimplicity of life, which the rules of academical ſocieties preſcribe. Mix not intemperance with your growing years, nor treaſure up infirmities againſt an age the fitteſt for employment. You have received health from your parents, and you owe it to your children, be careful in the choice of your company—pay civility to all—have friendſhip with few—not too quickly with any: an idle companion will corrupt and diſgrace you, while you aſſociate with him, and malign and expoſe you when you ſhall ſhake him off. In this be adviſed by thoſe, who I intruſt to do all good offices for you. Whenever you find yourſelf with perſons of ſuperior age, or quality, or ſtation, or endowments, pay a deference to them. So much is due to their experience, and their character. Modeſty is the moſt amiable virtue, eſpecially in a young man who profeſſes himſelf to be a learner. Poſſibly in a large ſociety you may meet with ſome bold young men, who will think to arrogate to themſelves a value amongſt their ill bred companions, by daring to ſay and do abuſive things to their governors: but do not you do ſo, for impudence is not magnanimity. A brave mind is ſeen perſevering through the difficulties of a virtuous courſe; in the conqueſt of irregular appetites and paſſions, and in ſcorning to do any thing that is mean or baſe, or unworthy of a juſt man. Take the proper advantages of living in a ſociety. Obſerve the different tempers and diſpoſitions of men--ſhun their vices—imitate their virtues—make uſe of their learning—and let the many eyes that are upon you, the conſcience of your duty, and an indignation to be inſignificant, raiſe an emulation in you to excel in ſome kind of art or knowledge that may hereafter be uſeful to the public. From the moment of your entrance take care of your reputation. Let no one exerciſe go out of your hands that hath not employed your utmoſt diligence. Notwithſtanding the affection I have for you, I ſhall not be able to do you the ſervice I deſire, unleſs you aſſiſt me with your character. And in all doubtful caſes, let not your father who loves you beſt, and your governors, who are able to direct you, be the only friends you will not conſult.

☞ *THE remaining regiſtered WARRANTS will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury; likewiſe the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouſe.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, June 3, 1789.

FOR SALE,

For CASH, part INTEREST WARRANTS, or CERTIFICATES,

A NEAT LIGHT

POST CHARIOT,

With one pair of HARNESS for £. 70.

A light new faſhioned

PHÆTON, with a crane neck.

SEVERAL LIGHT SINGLE

C H A I R S,

which are hung on braces, with harneſs and a box to them for £. 15—which will be warranted ſound.

A new well built, faſt ſailing

B O A T,

Well fitted with ſails, anchors and cables, has a good cabbin, and will carry about 200 buſhels Alſo ſeveral FERRY BOATS, which draws a very ſmall draught of water.

I have alſo for SALE,

A TRACT OF VERY LEVEL

L A N D,

containing about 117 acres, lying near Williamſburg, which I will ſell on long credit. For terms apply to

JESSE COLE.

Williamſburg, June 16, 1789.

RICHMOND, May 28, 1789.

THE partnerſhip between DARMSDATT & ALEXANDER being diſſolved the 1ſt inſt. (July) by mutual conſent, all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid concern, are deſired to bring in their accounts; and all perſons indebted to ſaid concern, are deſired to pay the ſame to JOSEPH DARMSDATT who is appointed to ſettle all matters belonging to ſaid concern.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

*** In future the buſineſs will be carried on by the ſubſcriber, who begs leave to return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their paſt favours, and humbly ſolicits a continuance thereof.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

TAKEN up in the upper end of Hanover, on the plantation of David Whitlock, a Sorrel MARE, about four feet five Inches high, neither docked nor branded, four years old, her left fore foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraiſed to £. 7:3:4.

CHRISTOPHER ISBELL.

The Friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, *are reſpectfully informed, that*

THE BRITISH BRIG

EARL OF EGLINTON,

JOHN BROWN, Maſter,

Is juſt arrived, and will load at Norfolk, for Liverpool, to their addreſs: As the greateſt part of her cargo is ready, ſhe will meet with diſpatch: A few paſſengers can alſo be accommodated. For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has juſt imported for ſale, by the lateſt arrivals,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Looſe and in Sacks,

NAILS of all kinds, OSNABURGS, LINENS, SEINE TWINE & CORKS, STONE and QUEENS WARE, &c.

NORFOLK, June 2, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER, Plaintiff.
againſt
ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and COCKRAN, & Company. } Defendants

THE defendants COCKRAN, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counſel—It is ordered that the ſaid Defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON, Plaintiff.
againſt
ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY his wife, SAMUEL COATS and MORDECAI LEWIS. } Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. It is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the Pariſh of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.